

# **AIDS IN BLACKS**

## **COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, 2012**

**County of San Diego  
Health and Human Services Agency**





# AIDS IN BLACKS COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO 2012

County of San Diego  
Health and Human Services Agency  
Public Health Services



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This report is available on the web at:

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## AIDS DATA

The first black resident of San Diego county with AIDS was diagnosed in 1984. Since then, blacks have made up 12.6% of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in the county; blacks have the third highest number of cases diagnosed each year following whites and Hispanics. Blacks constitute about 5% of the population of the county and are, therefore, overrepresented in the local AIDS case population (see Table 1).

The proportion of AIDS cases in San Diego county diagnosed in blacks has been consistently two to three times the proportion of blacks in the general population. Blacks make up about 14% (2009 estimate, latest estimate available from the State of California) of the US population which is higher than the percentage in San Diego county (5%, 2010 estimate). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates (2010) that 41.9% of cumulative and 49.0% of 2010 AIDS cases in the US are in blacks; blacks make up 12.6% of cumulative and 14.5% of 2010 cases in San Diego county.

Whites have had the largest number

of AIDS cases in San Diego county each year, but blacks have had the highest rate of AIDS cases since the mid-1980s. This rate, measured per 100,000 persons, more accurately reflects the relative disease burden in each group (i.e., race/ethnicity, age). The rate of AIDS in blacks is 2-3 times that of Hispanics and 2-4 times that of whites (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Like the proportion of cases in blacks, the rate of AIDS diagnoses in blacks in 2010 (26.9 per 100,000) in San Diego county is a third lower than the US rate (43.0 per 100,000) estimated by the CDC in the same year. There has been a significant decline in the rate of black AIDS cases from 2002-2003 (47.48/100,000) to 2009-2010 (27/100,000).

It should be noted that, in the data presented, the issue of “small numbers” may exist wherein there may be few cases among a specific group particularly relative to the overall number of cases. For example, the number of black cases is small in comparison to the number of white cases. This can lead to what appear to be differences between the groups, but the difference not being signifi-

**TABLE 1**

Proportion of the Black Population in San Diego County and Among County AIDS Cases, 2007-2011, San Diego County

Year	San Diego County		AIDS Cases	
	population*	% Black	total diagnosed	% Black
2007	3,098,269	5	372	14
2008	3,146,274	5	344	16
2009	3,185,462	5	370	12
2010	3,224,432	5	309	15
2011	3,143,429	5	251**	10

\*SANDAG population estimate.

\*\*Additional 2011 cases are expected to be reported in 2012.

cant. Additionally, Asian/Pacific Islander cases are not presented separately in the tables because of small numbers. They are included in “all case” data.

## GENDER

More men than women are diagnosed with AIDS each year in all racial/ethnic groups. The cumulative percent of females in black AIDS cases is higher than in whites or Hispanics (see Table 3 and Figure 2). The proportion of female cases in whites ( $p=0.016$ ), Hispanics ( $p=0.020$ ), and blacks ( $p=0.025$ ) has increased over time.

The AIDS case rate in black males (44.5/100,000 in 2010) is more than three times that seen in white males (13.9/100,000 in 2010) and almost twice that in Hispanic males (23.5/100,000 in 2010). Differences in rates in female cases are even more pronounced. The rate in black female cases

(7.5/100,000 in 2010) is more than seven times that seen in white female cases (1.0/100,000 in 2010) and three times that seen in Hispanic female cases (2.5/100,000 in 2010). The rate of black female cases in San Diego county (7.5/100,000 in 2010) is less than a quarter of the national estimate reported by the CDC (33.7/100,000) in 2010.

## AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

The mean age at diagnosis of cumulative AIDS cases in blacks, 37.2 years, is statistically significantly younger than in whites (37.2 vs. 39.2 years,  $p<0.001$ ), but not significantly different than in Hispanics (37.2 vs. 36.5 years,  $p=0.096$ ) (see Table 4). In recent years, 2007-2011, blacks have remained significantly younger at diagnosis than whites (39.6 vs. 43.5;  $p<0.001$ ), but not significantly older than Hispanics (39.6 vs. 38.7;  $p=0.994$ ).

**TABLE 2**

Number and Rate of AIDS Cases in Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, 2002-2011, San Diego County

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	cases	rate**	cases	rate**	cases	rate**	cases	rate**
2002	226	13	76	47	146	17	463	15
2003	184	11	81	48	161	18	442	14
2004	204	12	59	34	150	17	431	14
2005	210	13	45	28	142	16	411	14
2006	170	11	53	32	160	18	399	13
2007	154	10	42	36	145	16	372	12
2008	147	10	54	32	127	13	344	11
2009	156	10	45	27	155	16	370	12
2010	118	7	45	27	126	13	328	10
2011*	116	8	26	19	91	9	251	8

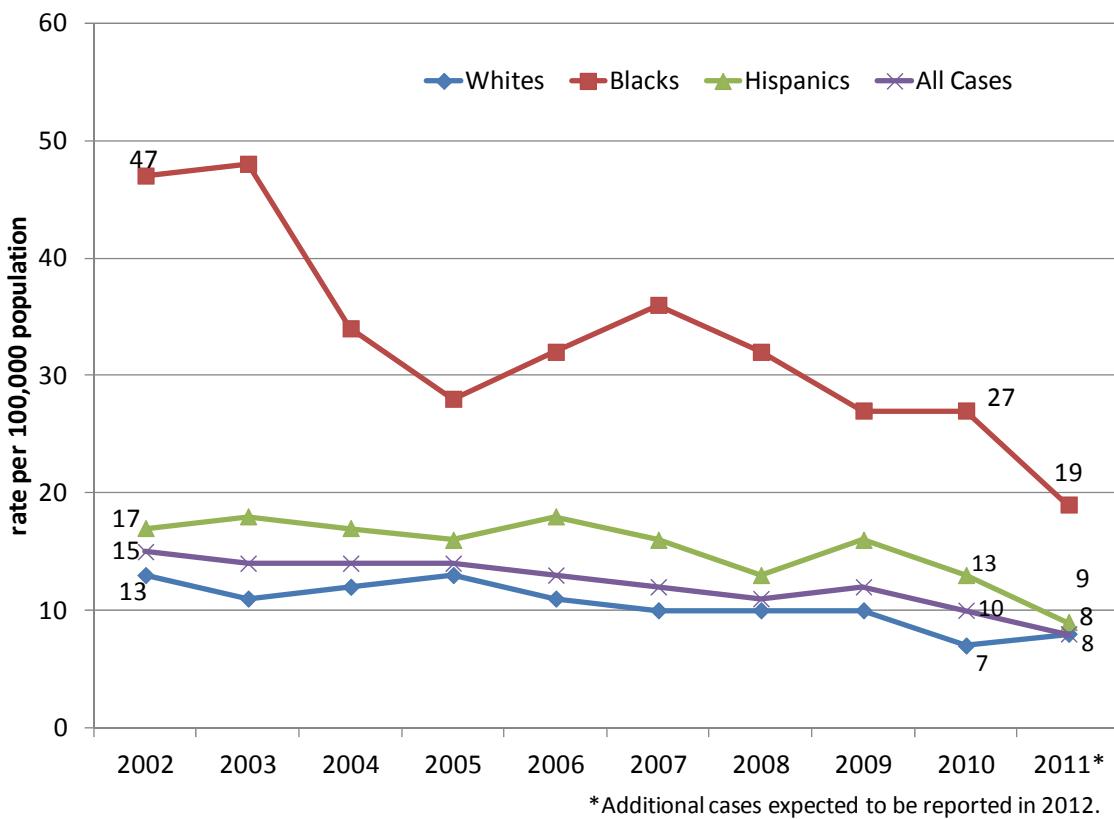
\*Additional 2011 cases are expected to be reported throughout 2012.

\*\*Per 100,000 population.

#Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American.

**FIGURE 1**

Rate of AIDS cases in Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, 2002-2011, San Diego County

**TABLE 3**

Proportion of Female AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

Time period	Race/Ethnicity						All Cases#	
	White		Black		Hispanic			
	total cases	%* female	total cases	%* female	total cases	%* female	total cases	%* female
1981-1986	384	2.3	31	3.2	53	5.7	471	2.8
1987-1991	2,327	3.3	337	11.9	485	8.7	3,291	5.1
1992-1996	3,131	5.2	588	13.8	984	9.0	4,855	7.4
1997-2001	1,175	6.9	382	19.9	786	10.2	2,423	10.4
2002-2006	992	5.8	317	17.0	771	14.9	2,162	11
2007-2011	691	7.8	222	20.7	644	9.3	1,646	10.1
cumulative	8,780	5.1	1,877	15.9	3,723	10.4	14,848	8.1

\*Percent of all cases diagnosed in the time period and race.

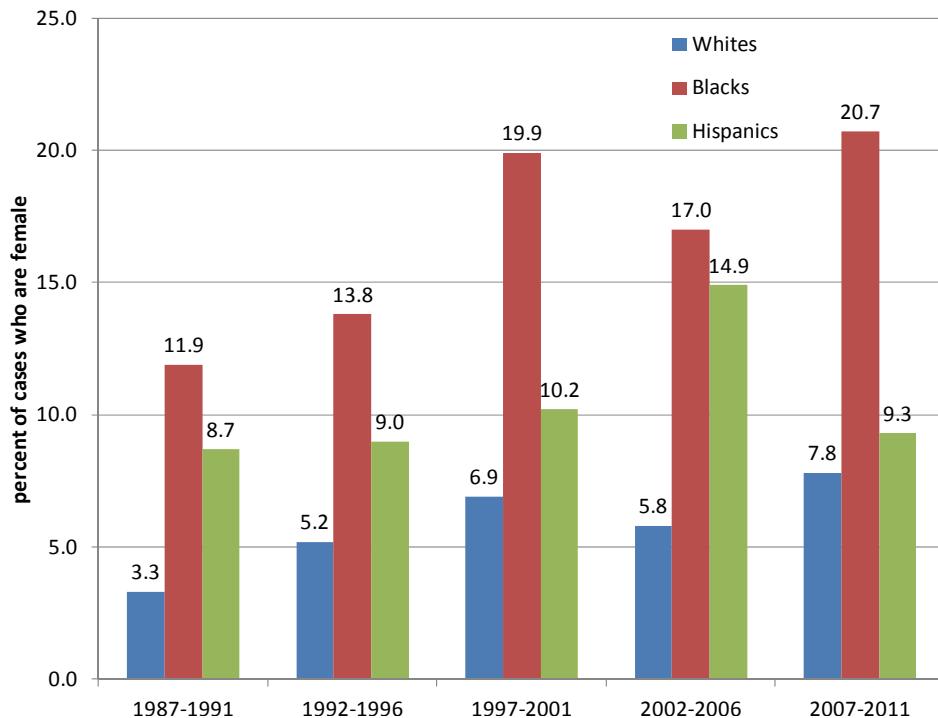
#Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American.

Cumulatively, age at diagnosis is most often in the 30-39 year age range and blacks, whites, and Hispanics have a similar

proportion in this group (see Figure 3). Over time, however, the mean age at diagnosis has increased in all racial/ethnic groups so that

**FIGURE 2**

Percent of White, Black, and Hispanic AIDS Cases Diagnosed in Women Over Time,  
San Diego County



there has been a shift in mean age in recent years to the 40-49 year range for all cases. When grouped by race/ethnicity, only whites are, on average, in the 40-49 age range.

The number of cumulative pediatric cases (diagnosis in those under thirteen years

of age) is similar for blacks (17 cases) and whites (14 cases), but the proportion of pediatric cases in blacks (0.9%) is more than four times that seen in whites (0.2%). The proportion of pediatric cases in blacks is the same as that seen in Hispanics (0.9%) (data not shown). Small numbers of pediatric

**TABLE 4**

Mean and Median, and Age Range at Time of AIDS Diagnosis in Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, Recent and Cumulative Cases, San Diego County

	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
Mean age (years)	43.5	39.2	39.6	37.2	38.7	36.5	40.9	38.2
Median age (years)	44.0	38.0	41.0	37.0	38.0	35.0	41.0	37.0
Range (years)	16-77	0-92	1-66	0-71	0-83	0-83	0-84	0-92
Number of cases	691	8,780	222	1,877	644	3,723	1,646	14,848

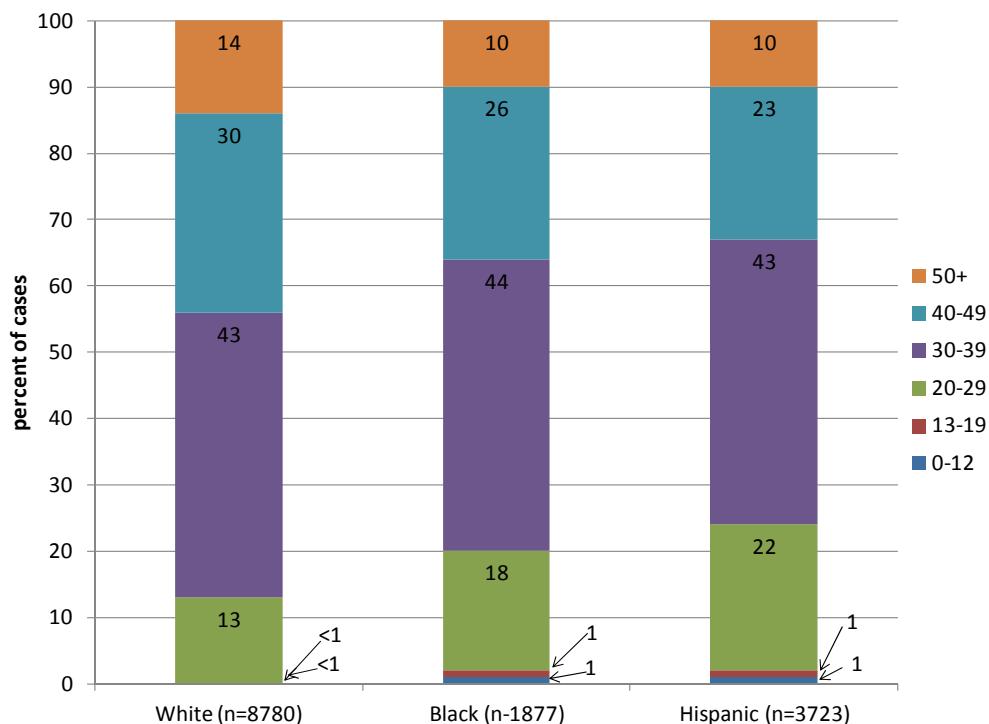
\*2007-2011

\*\*1981-2011

#Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American.

**FIGURE 3**

Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age Groups in Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics,  
San Diego County



cases mean that the significance of these differences cannot be determined and these data should be interpreted with caution.

Although there are statistical differences in mean age at diagnosis across race/ethnicities, it is unlikely that these represent clinically significant differences.

**CURRENT AGE**

About half, 51.3%, of the individuals who were diagnosed with AIDS in San Diego county were deceased by December 31, 2011. In black cases alive in 2011, the mean age was 47.8 years (see Table 5). Among those alive in 2011, blacks were significantly younger than

**TABLE 5**

Current (2011) Age of White, Black, and Hispanic Individuals Living with AIDS,  
San Diego County

Age Measure	Race/Ethnicity			All Cases#
	White	Black	Hispanic	
Mean age (years)	51.2	47.8	46.0	48.9
Median age (years)	51.0	48.0	46.0	48.5
Range (years)	12-88	5-81	7-90	5-90
Total cases	3,675	947	2,342	7,233

#Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American.

whites ( $p<0.001$ ) and significantly older than Hispanics ( $p<0.001$ ).

There are statistical differences in current age across races/ethnicities, but these differences are not likely to be clinically significant.

## MODE OF HIV TRANSMISSION

The most commonly reported mode of HIV transmission, across racial/ethnic groups, has been and continues to be Men who have sex with men (MSM) (see Table 6). Although the proportion of MSM AIDS cases has significantly declined in whites over time, it has remained relatively stable in blacks with about two-thirds of cases attributed to this mode of transmission. Black adult/adolescent male cases have the lowest proportion of AIDS cases diagnosed in MSM, but injecting drug use (IDU) is significantly more commonly reported as mode of transmission for HIV in black male AIDS cases than in whites ( $p<0.001$ ) or His-

panics ( $p<0.001$ ) cases, although this proportion decreased somewhat in recent years. The proportion of black adult/adolescent AIDS cases with MSM+IDU has also decreased over time (see Figure 4). Heterosexual transmission among males has increased significantly over 5-year intervals in all races/ethnicities. Recent (2007-2011) cases resulting from receiving blood products both were infected outside of the United States.

The proportion of MSM in black male AIDS cases in recent years, 67%, is higher in San Diego county than the CDC 2010 national estimate (58%). The CDC 2010 estimates for IDU (14%) and heterosexual transmission (23%) in black males were higher than the proportions seen in the county (11% and 7%, respectively) in recent years.

In adult/adolescent women, heterosexual contact is the most commonly reported mode of HIV transmission (see Table 7). The proportion of cumulative AIDS

**TABLE 6**

Mode of HIV Transmission Among Adult/Adolescent White, Black, and Hispanic Males with AIDS, San Diego County

	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
MSM	75%	82%	67%	65%	77%	77%	75%	79%
IDU	6%	4%	11%	15%	6%	8%	6%	7%
MSM+IDU	13%	12%	10%	14%	7%	9%	10%	11%
Heterosexual	5%	1%	7%	4%	8%	4%	7%	2%
Other†	1%	1%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Total in group	637	8,335	176	1,579	584	3,334	1,479	13,652

\*2005-2009

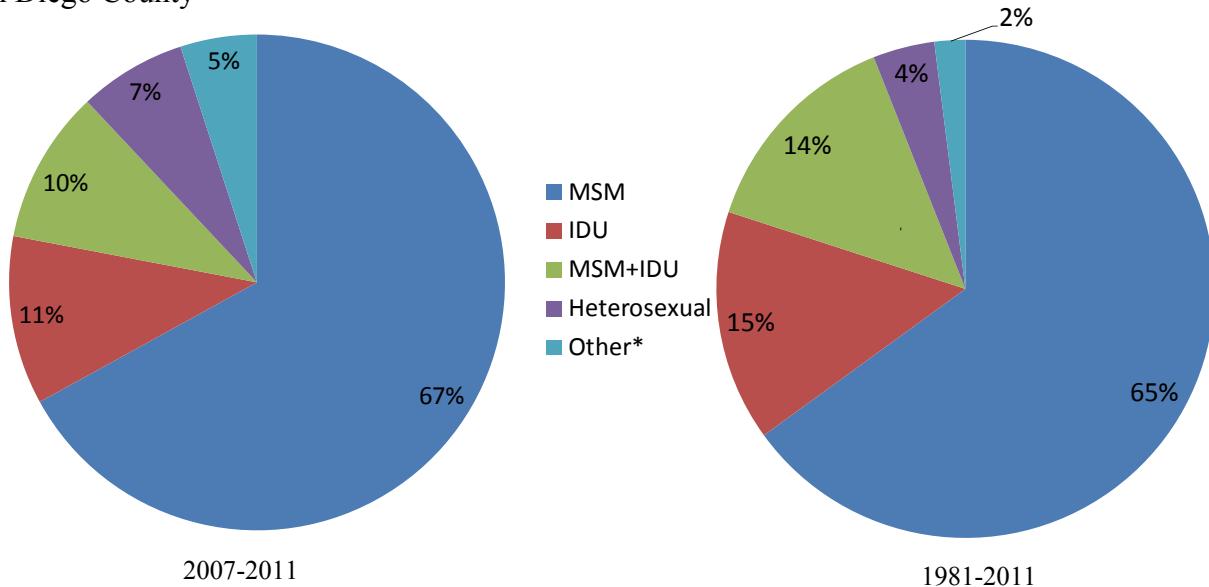
\*\*1981-2011

†Includes transfusion, transplantation, hemophilia, and not specified.

#Includes Asian, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

**FIGURE 4**

Recent (2007-2011) and Cumulative (1981-2011) Modes of HIV Transmission in Black Males, San Diego County



\*Transfusion, transplantation, hemophilia, and risk not specified.

cases in black women listing heterosexual contact as mode of transmission has increased significantly ( $p<0.001$ ) over time while the proportion with IDU has decreased significantly ( $p<0.001$ ). In recent years, the proportion of black female cases with hetero-

sexual transmission is higher than that in whites ( $p<0.001$ ), but is similar to that seen in Hispanics ( $p=0.693$ ). The proportion of cumulative and recent IDU in black adult/adolescent female cases is lower than that seen in whites; cumulatively, the proportion

**TABLE 7**

Mode of HIV Transmission Among Adult/Adolescent White, Black, and Hispanic Women with AIDS, San Diego County

	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
Heterosexual	57%	47%	74%	57%	72%	65%	68%	56%
IDU	39%	42%	20%	38%	13%	22%	23%	33%
Blood/tissue†	0%	7%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	5%
Other‡	4%	4%	6%	4%	15%	10%	9%	6%
Total in group	54	420	46	284	60	349	167	1,110

\*2007-2011

\*\*1981-2011

†Includes blood, blood products, tissues in transfusions/transplantations, and artificial insemination.

‡Includes partner with known HIV, maternal transmission, and risk not specified.

#Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans.

of female black IDU cases is higher than in Hispanics, but the proportions are the same in recent years. Unlike cases in black males, the CDC 2010 estimate for black female AIDS cases for proportion of heterosexual transmission (80%) is similar to that seen in the county (81%) in 2010, and the CDC estimate for IDU (18%) is only slightly higher than the county (16%) in 2010.

### COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The vast majority (93.4%) of cumulative black cases, like white cases, were born in the United States (see Table 8). Of the 122 black cases not born in the US or a US dependency, 70% were born in sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan countries of origin include Ethiopia, Kenya, the Somali Republic, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and others. Sixteen percent (16%) of black cases born outside the US are of Caribbean origin. An additional 1-3% of cases each are from Asia, Europe, Central America, or South America. In recent years, the proportion of black cases born outside of the US has increased to 15%, of which 79% are from Sub-Saharan African countries. In contrast, the

majority of whites born outside the US, or a US dependency were born in Europe or Canada, and the majority of Hispanic cases born outside the US, or a US dependency, are primarily from Mexico.

It is beyond the scope of the current database to determine how long a person with AIDS born outside the US or its territories has been a resident of the US. It is possible that a case born outside the US has lived here for all but a few months of his or her life. It is therefore not possible, with the current data set, to assess acculturation or how being born outside the US impacts risk factors.

### RESIDENCE AT DIAGNOSIS

The County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency divides the county into several geographical regions for planning purposes. Of cumulative black cases, 68% were living in the Central Region at the time of their diagnosis, somewhat more than the 59% of white cases in this Region (see Table 9). The North Central and South Regions had 9% of black cases each, while the North Coastal Region had 6% of cases. The

**TABLE 8**

Country of Origin of Cumulative White, Black, and Hispanic AIDS Cases, San Diego County

	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
USA	97.0%	97.3%	85.1%	93.4%	42.1%	39.7%	71.9%	81.8%
US Dependency	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%
Other/Unknown	2.9%	2.6%	14.9%	6.5%	57.0%	58.4%	27.6%	17.6%
Total in group	691	8,780	222	1,877	644	3,723	1,646	14,848

\*2007-2011

\*\*1981-2011

#Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, and Native American.

**TABLE 9**

HHS Region of Residence at Diagnosis in Cumulative and Recent AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

HHS Region	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
Central	53%	59%	60%	68%	38%	46%	47%	57%
East	10%	8%	8%	7%	7%	6%	9%	7%
South	6%	5%	13%	9%	34%	28%	19%	11%
North Coastal	10%	8%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%
North Inland	5%	5%	3%	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%
North Central	13%	16%	10%	9%	8%	8%	11%	13%
Unknown	2%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	<1%	2%	<1%
Total in group	691	8780	222	1877	644	3723	1646	14,848

\*2007-2011

\*\*1981-2011

#Includes Asians, Pacific Islander, Native American.

Note: percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

East Region had 7% of black cases and the North Inland Region had only 2% of black cases at the time of diagnosis. There has been some shift in the proportion of black cases from the Central region to the East, South, and North Central regions.

#### FACILITY OF DIAGNOSIS

AIDS is one of over 80 diseases which must, by law, be reported by the diagnosing health care provider to the local health department. Individual cases are reported from hospitals, private medical offices, public clinics, prisons, and other locations. More diagnoses have been made in the hospital setting (28.3%) than in any other setting (see Table 10). Cumulatively, a significantly greater proportion of blacks (31.3%) were diagnosed in the hospital setting than whites (27.7%;  $p=0.002$ ) or Hispanics (28.2%;  $p=0.017$ ). A smaller proportion of blacks (15.0%) were diagnosed by private medical providers or HMOs than whites (24.9%;  $p<0.001$ ) or His-

panics (17.9%;  $p=0.006$ ). In cumulative cases, blacks cases are three times as likely to be diagnosed in a correctional facility than white cases ( $p<0.001$ ), but are not significantly more likely than Hispanic cases ( $p=0.066$ ). These cases comprise only 2.5% of all black cases. In recent cases, those diagnosed in a correctional facility comprise 3.2% of black cases, but this is only 7 cases and there are no significant differences between black, white, and Hispanic cases.

#### TIME FROM HIV TO AIDS

Because the data on time from HIV diagnosis to AIDS diagnosis are skewed, the proportion of cases with fewer than 12 months between HIV and AIDS diagnosis was examined. When this proportion is looked at in cumulative cases, there is no significant difference between whites (53%) and blacks (54%), but both have significantly smaller proportions with fewer than 12 months from HIV to AIDS diagnosis than

**TABLE 10**

Type of Facility of AIDS Diagnosis in Cumulative and Recent AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, San Diego County

Facility type	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All Cases#	
	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**	recent*	all**
PMD, HMO	37.5%	24.9%	27.9%	15.0%	19.6%	17.9%	28.7%	21.8%
Correctional	2.0%	0.8%	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%	1.8%	2.7%	1.3%
Hospital	24.3%	27.7%	23.4%	31.3%	22.8%	28.2%	23.7%	28.3%
HIV clinic	10.1%	9.9%	12.7%	12.1%	26.7%	26.3%	17.1%	14.5%
Community Clinic/ Other Clinic	18.5%	12.7%	22.1%	20.6%	16.8%	12.5%	18.6%	13.9%
Unknown	6.6%	23.5%	10.4%	18.3%	10.1%	12.8%	8.5%	19.9%
Other†	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%
Total	691	8,780	222	1,877	644	3,723	1,646	14,848

\*2007-2011

\*\*1981-2011

#Includes Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American.

†Includes coroner, emergency room, TB clinic, and research clinics.

PMD=Private Medical Doctor

HMO=Health Maintenance Organization

Correctional = Any prison, jail, or legal holding facility.

Hispanics (61%;  $p<0.001$ ).

When the proportion of cases with less than 12 months from HIV to AIDS diagnosis is examined over five-year time periods from 1992 to 2011, significant increases are seen in whites ( $p<0.001$ ), Hispanics ( $p<0.001$ ), and in all cases combined ( $p<0.001$ ) but not in blacks ( $p=0.997$ ) (see Figure 5). Hispanics have a significantly greater proportion of cases with fewer than 12 months between diagnoses than whites or blacks; blacks have a significantly higher proportion than whites in each time period, but the difference between blacks and whites is decreasing over time.

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of cases with less than 12 months between HIV and AIDS diagnosis has been relatively stable across races/ethnicities (see Figure 6). There is little difference between blacks and

whites, but Hispanics have a consistently greater proportion with less than 12 months between diagnoses. Half of all AIDS cases in the county have had less than a year between HIV and AIDS diagnosis, indicating a large proportion of cases testing later in their infection.

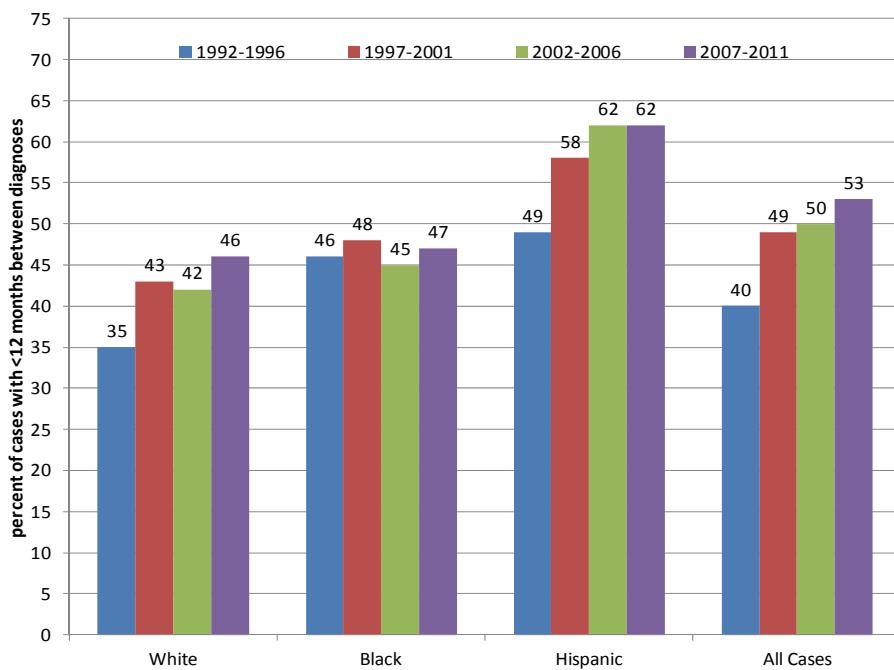
## SURVIVAL

By the end of 2011, 50% of all black AIDS case diagnosed in the county, 58% of white cases, and 37% of Hispanic cases had died.

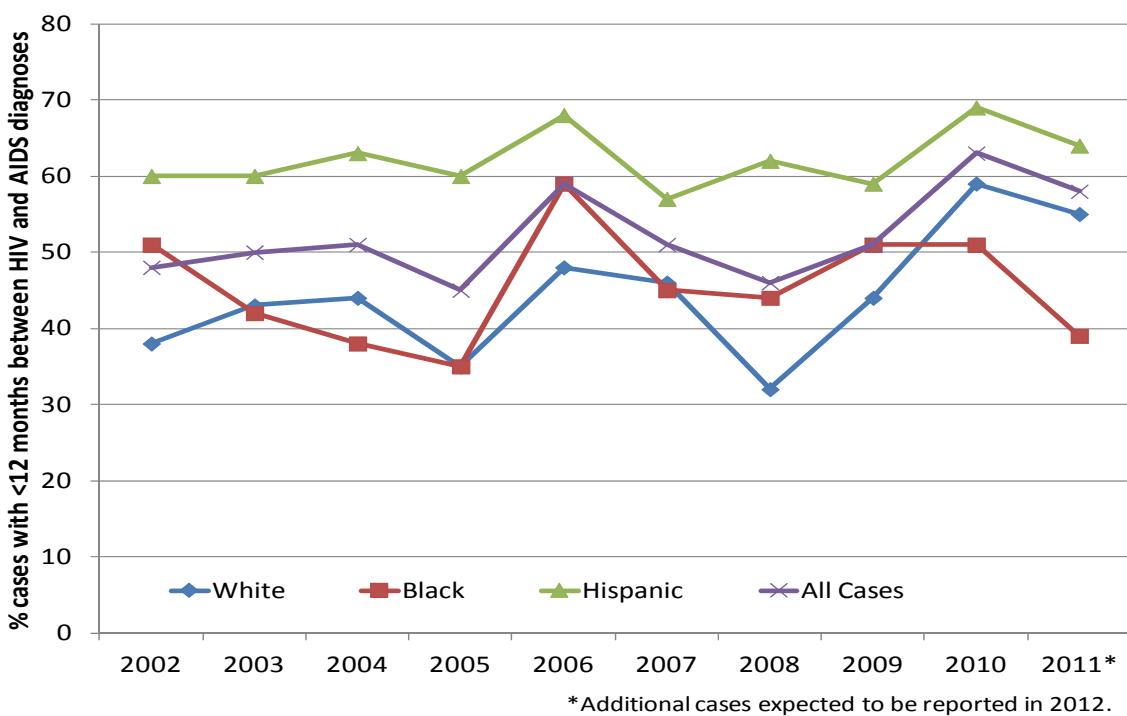
The proportion of cases diagnosed in 2002-2006 in San Diego county surviving more than 12, 24, and 36 months does not differ significantly across races/ethnicities (see Table II). The years 2002-2006 were chosen for comparison to CDC results for the same time period; the proportions of whites,

**FIGURE 5**

Percent of Cases with Less Than 1 Year from HIV to AIDS Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and Five-Year Time Periods, San Diego County

**FIGURE 6**

Percent of Cases with Less than 1 Year from HIV to AIDS Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity in Recent (2002-2011) Years, San Diego County



**TABLE 11**

Proportion of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2002-2006 Surviving More Than 12, 24, and 36 Months, by Race/Ethnicity, National (CDC) and San Diego County Data

Race/ Ethnicity	Survival in Months (Proportion)					
	>12		>24		>36	
	CDC	San Diego County	CDC	San Diego County	CDC	San Diego County
White	0.89	0.91*	0.86	0.88*	0.84	0.86
Black	0.88	0.92*	0.84	0.88	0.81	0.85*
Hispanic	0.89	0.92*	0.87	0.91**	0.85	0.90***

\*Significant at p<0.05.

\*\*Significant at p<0.01.

\*\*\*Significant at p<0.001.

blacks, and Hispanics surviving more than 12 months ( $p=0.043$ ,  $p=0.015$ , and  $p=0.013$ , respectively) were significantly greater than that reported by the CDC. At 24 months survival, whites ( $p=0.047$ ) and Hispanics ( $p=0.004$ ) continued to have greater survival compared to the CDC report, but blacks did not differ. The proportion of cases diagnosed in San Diego county and surviving more than 36 months was significantly greater for blacks ( $p=0.042$ ) and Hispanics ( $p<0.001$ ) than that reported by the CDC, but no significant difference is seen in whites.

There has been a general increase in survival time over 5-year intervals. Part of this results from increased therapy options prolonging the lives of cases after diagnosis. Changes in case definition to include conditions that arise earlier in HIV disease, such as lowered CD4 counts, also increase survival times by providing earlier diagnoses. Use of proportion surviving categorical time periods (i.e., >12, >24, and >36 months) may provide a less biased representation of survival over all (see Table 11).

In 1993, the AIDS case definition was changed to included lowered CD4 counts or

percentages. This case definition change meant AIDS could be diagnosed earlier in the course of the disease and, in combination with more therapy options, contributed to increased survival time.

#### LIMITATIONS

The data contained in this report are dependent on accurate reporting from healthcare providers, laboratories and patients. Patients, for many reasons, may not wish to provide accurate information to their healthcare providers for reporting. Healthcare providers may not report complete information, or data entry errors may occur. These inaccuracies may impact analysis.

Caution should be exercised in the analysis of the most recent time period because additional cases are likely to be reported over time. Retrospective case finding will continue and it is expected that cases diagnosed in 2011 will be reported in 2012 and in 2013. Case reports are also updated as new information becomes available. When, for example, more information on risks is obtained, the database is updated. This may impact proportions and rates used in analysis.

Some of the variables under study do not have sufficient numbers of occurrences to make statistical inferences. It is the policy of the County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency not to provide information when there are fewer than five individuals for any given variable; when small numbers are presented, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of data. This is particularly true for pediatric AIDS cases.

In 1993 the AIDS case definition was modified by the CDC to include those HIV positive patients in whom the CD4 absolute count dropped below 200 or in whom the percent of CD4 cells fell below 14%. This increased the number of cases substantially and allowed for the identification of cases earlier in their disease progress. It is probable that this has increased both the number of surviv-

ing cases and the length of survival from diagnosis to death.

Whenever possible, case information is updated as to vital status of cases. However, it is possible that some cases may have died but the death not reported to the HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit. Some of these cases may have left the area, or state, and died. This may result in inaccurate assumptions and survival calculations.

Differences in local population size, compared to the rest of the US, may make comparisons to national data difficult. In this county, blacks make up about 5% of the population, but nationally blacks make up 14% of the population. Therefore, the population proportion of blacks may have a greater impact on national than local statistics.

#### **DATA SOURCES:**

County of San Diego, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit database and Biannual Report.  
SANDAG population estimates.

*HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2010* (Vol. 22), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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